

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

ANOTHER VIEW OF WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1861.

On the 18th of last April I spent in Washington one of the most exciting days of my life. The terror and anxiety of the population were distracting. In the uncertainty that prevailed concerning the extent of the Southern Conspiracy, and the extraordinary rumors that eluded and crossed each other from all points, it was impossible to get any clear idea of the situation. Only one thing was certain: that our Capital was virtually in the hands of the traitors, if they but knew it.

Five months, to the very day, had passed when I returned. Having been absent from the country during the greater part of that period, I had no intervening experience to disturb the force of the contrast between the two visits. With the exception of the guard at Havre de Grace, I marked no especial change until we reached Baltimore. Here, the multitude of Union flags displayed was accounted for by the appearance of camps and earthworks on the heights commanding the city. No one would guess, from the profound quiet which prevails, what fierce elements have been, and still may be, at work beneath the surface. This enforced order was very edifying to behold. Scores of little boys, in Zouave dress, with miniature flags, were at play beside the very houses which bear the bullet marks of the April massacre. Had we passed through the fashionable part of the city, we might perhaps have seen an aristocratic female endeavoring to wear the traitors' badge, and insulting our military passengers by coarse words or gestures; but I am told that even these tergivers are getting scared at last.

At the Calvert-street station, two entire regiments were embarking for Washington. Three more had left in the morning, making nearly five thousand men in a single day. The evidences of military occupation were now everywhere apparent. Batteries of artillery exercising in the outskirts of Baltimore, camps at the Relay House and Annapolis Junction, and other similar signs at various points along the road, led me to expect an imposing display at Washington, but the tents of a regiment or two, in the distance, were all that was to be seen. The Avenue was exceedingly gay and animated, but even here the military element was hardly predominant. A few officers or mounted patrols were galloping about; there was a tolerable sprinkling of uniforms on the trottoirs, but not more than one sees in most European capitals, and the presence of a great army was principally indicated by the number of wagons rattling through the streets on the business of the commissariat.

At Willard's, I found a much purer and healthier atmosphere. The swarm of Southern spies has wholly disappeared. The army of office-hunters, ravenous even in that time of peril, is scattered to the winds, and their place is supplied with officers, duly furnished with passes, patriotic lookers-on, and shrewd-visaged contractors or applicants for contracts. These latter belong to an indispensable class; but one cannot help feeling, after the revelations that have been made, that they now necessarily subject themselves to suspicion. The contractor-faces which one soon learns to distinguish does not always inspire confidence. It is hard, keen, unflinching—suggesting the lines of Habel, the German Burne.

"Twice two is four, if it sticks to the rule, I see the figures to your eyes."

Few persons have an idea how manifold have been the attempts to prey upon the necessities of the Government. I am glad to know, however, that very effective measures have been taken to compel honesty, and that the vamps will be deprived of their expected gorge. There is one measure, which may be adopted when all others fail. Three years ago Alexander of Russia, at a council of his Ministers, demanded some plan for the prevention of venality among the Russian officials. After various measures had been proposed and rejected, the Emperor, getting impatient, said: "Gentlemen, I know one effectual cure, which I may be forced to use—Publicity! A free Press!" Let every instance of dishonesty or extortion be officially published, without regard to name or position, and shame on one side and exorcism on the other will do the rest. On the other hand, there are a few noble examples of patriotism and principle among those who supply the Government. Let us know them also.

I don't suppose a man could now be found in Washington who considers that the city is in danger. One feels, in the first half-hour, that a watchful supervision is everywhere exercised. Regiments arrive silently, and are silently assigned to their positions; each division of the army is occupied with its own duties, and ignorant of what is going on in the others; the young Commander goes everywhere, sees everything, and keeps his own counsel; the soldiers say "he knows what he's about," and the stranger soon begins to suspect that nobody else does. A wise secrecy, a prudence evident to all, an ordered system, accompany the workings of the vast machine. Every day sees some new spring adjusted, some cog oiled, some additional power secured. Let us wait patiently for the hour when it shall be set in motion.

I have visited all the principal forts and camps on the other side of the Potomac. It does not require a military eye to see the advantage of the positions which have been chosen. The Rebels know what is before them, as well as we, and there is no probability that they will make an attack. I shall not enter into details, but I may say, at least, that in the course of a few weeks, a force of 50,000 men will be amply sufficient to defend Washington against any army which may assail it. The camps have been located with a regard for the health of the soldiers, and the sanitary condition of the army is admirable. Nothing can be more beautiful than the clean, airy tent-cities on the slopes of the Virginia hills. In the matter of cooking, and the personal cleanliness of the men, there is still much room for improvement, in some quarters. The latter circumstance, however, keeps even pace with drill and discipline, and the soldierly bearing of

the older regiments distinguishes them at a glance from the recent arrivals. In this, as in every other way, the delay in action at this point will prove to be a vast gain to the nation. At the grand cavalry and artillery review this afternoon, an Austrian cavalry officer, just arrived, remarked to me that he had never seen finer material for an army.

At the same review, I had an opportunity of contrasting McClellan with a score of generals and princes. There were McDowell, Porter, Keyes, Blenker, Smith, and Marcy, all manly, gallant faces and figures of true military bearing; Coles, De Trobriand and Solm-Solm, with their dashing, chivalrous air; the Prince de Joinville, twisted and stooping, lounging on his horse; the Orleans Princes, with their mild, amiable faces, and aspect of languid interest—in all, a most remarkable group of figures. A horse's length in advance sat the smallest man of the party, broad-shouldered, strong-chested, strong-necked, and strong-jawed, one hand upon his hip, while the other, by an occasional rapid motion, flung some communication to the passing squadrons of cavalry. The visor of his cap was well pulled down over his eyes, yet not a man in the line escaped his observation. His glance seemed to take in at once the whole spectacle, yet without losing any of its smallest details. "He is a Commander," said my Austrian friend. Something in his figure, his attitude, and the square, tenuous set of his jaws, reminded me strikingly of Field-Marshal Radetzky. I scanned the lines of his face in vain for some mark of weakness, indecision, or timidity. All was cool, firm, prompt, determined, and self-reliant. If he does not justify the hopes and expectations of the nation, physiognomy is of no value.

It is very evident to me that we have passed entirely through the first stage of our difficulties. The People, thank God, have come out of the trial nobly, and whatever fluctuations of policy the Government may have heretofore experienced, it now seems to have a settled object in view. Besides, the extent of the rebellion is now clearly ascertained, its utmost strength has been put forth, and thus the battle-field is made clear, so that we can count numbers and inspect positions. Nothing but some immense blunder can change the aspects of the field. The man who desponds now is half a traitor.

P. S.—I see, by a recent telegram, that a Lancaster paper denies "by authority" my statement that Mr. Buchanan sent a portrait of Miss Lane to the *Almanac de Gotha*. That the portrait was sent and in the ex-President's name, my information is too direct to be doubted, and the explanation suggested—that the publisher of the *Almanac* was hoaxed by somebody—is undoubtedly correct. Having originally made the statement, it is just that I should repeat this explanation, which every American will be gratified to hear.

A FRIENDLY INTERVIEW WITH THE REBELS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1861.

I have just learned the particulars of two interviews which took place on Sunday last between some members of Colonel Hayes's 8th Pennsylvania Regiment and the Virginia 43d (Rebel), stationed on opposite banks of the Potomac at Great Falls. The river is here not more than a hundred yards wide, and the pickets on both sides have occasionally hailed each other. On Sunday the Rebels invited some of our men across, stating that if they would leave their arms behind them they would receive hospitable treatment, and be allowed to return. One of the Pennsylvania boys stripped, plunged in, and swam over. He was helped up the rocks by a Virginia captain, who gave him liquor to wear, and proposed that he should take a drink of whiskey. "If I drink," said the soldier, "it must be to our Country." "Very good," said the Rebel officer, "I will join you: Here's to our country!" And the men on both sides of the river joined in a hearty cheer. The man remained an hour or two, and then swam back, a little nervous from the many healths he had been obliged to drink.

In the afternoon several of the Rebels returned the visit. They were courteously entertained, and exchanged buttons with our men, as souvenirs of the interview. "We don't care anything about the war," said they, "and don't want to fight, but we can't help it. You Pennsylvanians are like friends and brothers, and we wish we had them—d—d South Carolinians against us instead of you." One of the Virginia officers took off his gold sleeve buttons, having no other disposable gift at hand, and received a quarter-angle in return. "Good Lord!" said he, "it's been a long time since I've seen such a place of money." They were all anxious to know the popular sentiment of Pennsylvania and the other Border States in relation to the war, and seemed a good deal depressed at learning the truth. They appeared to be tolerably well clothed and fed, and did not complain of their condition.

Two of the soldiers exchanged letters from their sweethearts. Various exchanges of newspapers, &c., were also made, and in the end our men received a letter from a sister of one of the Rebels, without the owner's knowledge. I had an opportunity of reading the letter this morning, and give you an interesting extract therefrom: "Take care of your clothes [the writer says], for I don't believe there is a yard of stuff for shirts or clothing in the whole country. There is not in the whole country, a pound of coffee or a pound of sugar. Mrs. — uses money in her tea. Send some of your money home when you get it."

It appears, from other parts of the letter, that the country has been entirely stripped of cloth, shoes, coffee and sugar, in order that the army may be supplied. With the present enormous prices of all those articles in the South, it is difficult to see how those supplies can be kept up much longer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Reinforcements—Troops for Hatteras—Operations of the Navy—A Flag of Truce—Interesting from Richmond—The Rebel Army, and Plans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26, 1861.

Following the *Infantry* 39th, yesterday, came the Pennsylvania 48th, to-day, on the Georgia. They went into encampments at Camp Hamilton, where they will remain—at least, it is understood that they will not be sent to Hatteras for the present. The 48th is the old 6th Pennsylvania regiment, though in their army regulation units they would scarcely be recognized. Most of the men having been through one campaign, the regiment will doubtless take good rank at once.

Seven companies of the Indians will embark in the *Spaulding* for Hatteras this evening. The other three companies, under the Lieutenant-Colonel, will remain at Camp Hamilton.

It is understood that further reinforcements for this department will reach here at an early day. It

is not probable that they will be suffered to remain idle, but that they will be employed in important work, which the approaching cool season will render it practicable to undertake.

It is understood that Flag Officer Goldsborough expects to have not less than forty ships of the Atlantic Blockading Fleet collected in the Roads during the next two weeks. At present we have six frigates, including the Cumberland (which is at Newport News), viz: The Minnesota (flagship), the Rontoke, the Sabine, the Congress, the St. Lawrence, the Cumberland; beside the Dale, and a number of gunboats and supply ships, in all not less than 325 guns and 4,500 men. The Wabash is on the coast, and is expected to arrive. Of course the largest number of the expected fleet will be gunboats, lately purchased and now fitting out in New-York and Philadelphia. The destination of this unexampled squadron is of course one of the secrets almost past finding out, and not to be told when found out. That formidable operations are to be undertaken on the Southern coast, there can be no doubt. Inasmuch as the late Atlantic Blockading District has been divided, by creating the Southern Atlantic Squadron, of which Captain Dupont will be the Flag Officer, the conclusion is that the ships which, according to report, will converge here, will confine their operations this side of the dividing line, which will be the boundary of North and South Carolina. It should not be supposed that all or even a majority of the squadron will be employed in special services, for it is doubtless the purpose of the Government to enforce a more perfect blockade of the whole coast, which experience has shown to be one of the most effective methods of crushing out the Rebellion. Still, there are certain cities and ports the moral effects of capturing which would be so great that it is fair to be presumed that it will be undertaken. If there is one place which above any or all others the loyal sense of the land demands should be humbled and made to feel the hand of the Federal Government, it is Charleston. It falls would be the fall of the chief pillar of the Rebellion. The results would be commensurate with the cost, great as it might possibly be, though it need be by no means so great as the Rebels think or the Government has been in the habit of concealing. Supposing that the Government intends to concentrate its energies in an expedition by land and sea against Charleston, according to the clearly defined expectation and wish of every loyal citizen, we may readily suppose that such a policy will be postponed no longer than considerations of the season shall dictate. But the probability of such an undertaking rests not alone on this presumption. There are indications in the "movements, designs and so on," great and small, here and there, and then, that point directly to such a purpose. Grouped together these indications to the eye of the careful observer establish more than a probability, if they are not even proof positive, of undertakings at an early day worthy of our Government.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that in every probability Lieut. Crosby of the Navy, who has been so much and deservedly commended for his conduct in the bombardment of Hatteras, and in conducting expeditions in the waters of the Chesapeake and elsewhere, will have a separate command. The Secretary of the Navy cannot do a more proper thing than give Lieut. Crosby a first-class gunboat. He deserves it for his past services, his faithfulness, capacity and loyalty.

This afternoon a flag of truce came from Norfolk with between twenty-five and thirty passengers, all but six of them ladies, bound for the North, from all parts of the South. By conversation with them I learn that at Norfolk, since Gen. Wool took command at the fortress, constant apprehension has prevailed of an attack. Within the last week troops in considerable numbers have been sent from Norfolk to Roanoke Island to prevent the anticipated approach of the Union forces in the rear by way of Hatteras. The capture of the latter place was a stunning blow, and cut off one of the principal sources of supplies. Living in Norfolk is very expensive, and people begin to grumble. I am assured on the personal knowledge of my informant that there are a good many Union men in Norfolk and vicinity who are compelled to keep silent, and that even in rebel ranks many Union men at heart are to be found. I have this on authority I cannot doubt. There are in Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity many families who would sacrifice everything to get away. They are looked upon with suspicion, and subjected to many extraordinary hardships. The test oath, which is to divide the loyal from the disloyal, will, it is expected, soon be put to the people.

A gentleman who has been some time in Richmond, gives some highly interesting information. Troops are arriving daily in large numbers from the South, and he is of the opinion that the number now in Virginia is greater than it is generally understood to be in the North. The determination to fight to the last is represented as universal. The Marylanders in Virginia inspire the public mind by representing that in Baltimore especially no man is safe, that women are ravished with impunity, and that the "Yankees" are let loose on the community to pillage and destroy. The gentleman referred to states that he was lately at Matthias Point, where he saw batteries and heavy guns; that the rebels profess to be able to close the Potomac any day they wish, but that they will not do so, however, before they are prepared to attack McClellan and move on Washington, which they pretend they will do shortly. He represents that the troops arriving from the South are well armed, clothed, and that he heard of no dissatisfaction. The prevailing idea in Richmond is, that the rebel army will winter in Philadelphia, not even stopping in Washington or Baltimore. Mr. Ely and several officers have been sent to Charleston. The New-York Zouaves, the 62d and 79th prisoners were taken to New-Orleans. Two or three hundred go South daily. A stupendous effort is being made to provide blankets for the army, by making every citizen in any State contribute a certain number of blankets, the proposition being that families should part with their blankets, forward them at once for the use of the army, and make more for themselves, or go without. In Richmond all kinds of wooden goods are very dear. Cloth, worth in New-York 30 cents, sells for \$1.30.

The latest arrivals of troops are from Florida and Louisiana. Howell Cobb has recently brought on an exceedingly fine regiment of cavalry from Georgia, which he commands. He recently had a long interview with John M. Botts, who takes no part. There is a strong anti-Stephens party, while Davis, who is generally worshipped, has many bitter enemies. Leicher is nowhere. Bishop Polk is strongly urged to be successor of Walker as Secretary of War. The army on the Potomac is claimed to number 100,000 men. The capture of Hatteras caused great consternation, and North Carolina and Commodore Barron are unparaphrasingly enfeebled. A serious trouble is breeding in regard to the currency: there is little or no specie in circulation, and the newspapers complain that it has been hoarded, and call upon those who have got it to put it out. The troops are paid, when at all, in Confederate bonds. The late rumor to the effect that the Rebel troops were recently paid in specie or Virginia paper money is without foundation in truth. Bonds are used for that purpose. The troops are, however, generally well shod. Great efforts are making to fortify the Southern coast, and Davis and his advisers are much exercised about apprehended movements in that direction. A few days since much excitement existed in Richmond for some cause or other, and a hasty meeting of the Cabinet was called. The great cry in the Southern papers is "On to Washington," yet there was a growing inquiry what the war is about, and an increasing wish that

the war might cease and the army be permitted to return to their homes.

The Rebels have been actively engaged to-day in transporting troops to Sewall's Point, probably in the fear that an attack is about to be made on that place.

Mrs. Joseph Segar, who has been in Virginia since the rebellion commenced, and for some time past in Norfolk, came by the flag of truce to-day, but declining to answer certain questions, or failing to answer satisfactorily, she returned to Norfolk in the same boat. Mr. Segar is at present in New-England.

FROM MARYLAND.

Judge Giles's Assent upon the Union—Escape of Dr. Robinson—Fluttering among the Bankers—Scheme of the Secession Judges of Election Defeated—Reverdy Johnson's Refreshing Letter—His Election to the Senate a Certainty—The Judiciary Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1861.

Notwithstanding THE TRIBUNE's opinion to the contrary, it is well understood here that Judge Giles's recent opinion in the schooner *W. F. Johnson* prize case acknowledges the seceded States as a belligerent power, and was so intended. In a conversation with a brother barrister, the Judge is reported to have defended his position upon the ground that if it had not been taken, it would be impossible for the Court to avoid convicting the Maryland State prisoners of treason! The whole animus of this opinion is in sympathy with Secession, and the Baltimore bar almost unanimously approve of it, because it takes this Secessionist ground, for you must know that eight out of ten of the lawyers of our city are devotees of Secession. The Unionists here think that the Judge has rendered himself liable to the necessity of a visit to Fort Lafayette. My own judgment is that it is a direct assault upon the integrity of the Union—as much so as Jeff. Davis's commanding.

The attempted arrest of Dr. Alexander C. Robinson, and his escape, have inspired a wholesome terror in the ranks of the private Secessionists of this town. So long as the arrests were confined to public functionaries, private citizens thought they could tamper with Secession at will, without being disturbed in their treasonous practices; but with the flight of Dr. Robinson have gone many other obnoxious individuals who have been engaged in fanning the embers of civil war. The Doctor, it is thought, has made good his escape into Dixie. If he has not, he will certainly be caught before he is much older. There was no more dangerous Secessionist in the town than he, owing to his social influence and large practice. His manner of escape has detracted no little from his reputation for frimness.

In my last, I mentioned the practice of certain disloyal private banking-houses here, in carrying on a prohibited commerce with the Seced States. Since then, one of the firms of Johnson Brothers, a house that pleaded a permit from the Government to trade with Dixie, has been arrested and sent to New York Harbor. Of course, no one knows the cause of his arrest, but the friends of the Government here express no regret thereat, the general opinion being that the cause is simple. This arrest has caused a fluttering among the money dealers in the city, and the chances are that their commerce with Virginia will henceforth be amazingly curtailed. It is high time that it should be.

Though Secession is scotched in this city, it is by no means dead. Two out of every three of the Judges of Election appointed by the late Police Commissioners are Secessionists. A meeting of the Judges has been held to determine whether they would hold over or not, as their time is out. The result of the deliberations of the majority was to refuse to act, so as to prevent an election, if possible, or, to complete it, if held, with a dispute about its legality. The Unionists afterward convened, and resolved to hold over, and fill vacancies as provided by law. So that we shall have an election in spite of the plotters' treasonable schemes to defeat one. Every day's experience goes to show that the Police law was a part of the scheme to secede Maryland from the Union.

It is refreshing in these days of political demoralization to find there is one more statesman in the Slave States who refuses to bow the knee to the black idol. I inclose you the letter of Reverdy Johnson, the Nestor of the Maryland Bar, accepting his nomination from Baltimore County to the House of Delegates. Publish it, and let THE TRIBUNE's multitudes audience hear it, as it falls from the incorruptible lips of its noble author. It is gratifying, too, to be able to look forward to the now admitted certainty of Reverdy Johnson's being the successor of Anthony Kennedy in the United States Senate. We have been dishonored long enough by Senators more intent on chaining Maryland to the car of Slavery, than of letting her grace the triumphal march of human liberty. Let but the Ajax Telemon of Maryland statesman—the bold, fiery-loving, and Union-cherishing Reverdy Johnson—get into the Senate once more, and the country may be assured that he will never sit by and suffer traitors like the Breckinridges to defile the floor of that body for a month at a time with the spawn of their black treason; but, like the indignant Cicero, he will drive the Catlines forth into the outer world, whence the scorn of an honest people will force them into exile.

The Judiciary nominations of the City Unionists do not give entire satisfaction, but they will be successful, and that will be all that the nominees desire. Judge Martin's selection for the Superior Court is a bitter pill for most Union people, because of his opinion affirming the Constitutionality of the police law, or rather inaugurating the judicial revolution, by which the franchises of Baltimore were destroyed; but in war times there is little chance for nice discrimination. As to the Judge's ability and integrity in cases involving private rights, there is no room for cavil. The main complaint is, however, against the one-sidedness of the ticket, the nominees being nearly all members of the ancient Know-Nothing party, but they are all for the Union, at all hazards, and that is enough. If they are not the most learned in the law that could have been chosen, that matters little, for the best judges that have ever lived became so after they got on the bench. Morris Cochrane, the nominee for the Court of Appeals, vice Legrand, is a young man of no ordinary promise, and if he does not attain to high distinction in his new sphere of action, I shall be much disappointed. John C. King, the nominee for the Common Pleas, succeeds one of the best justices in the country, the nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, but I think he will not suffer by the contrast.

VIEWS OF THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON. To the Editors of THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

GENTLEMEN—I regret to learn that some of our Union friends are circulating the acceptance of the nomination to the House of Delegates from Baltimore County, with which their Union Convention recently honored me.

I never for a moment hesitated acceptance. It is true that the trust, should the people of the county confer it, will involve much inconvenience and sacrifice, but what are these to a loyal citizen in this period of our State's trial and peril? She is entitled to the service of all her sons, in any station in which it is supposed they may be able to succor her. A rebellion, such as the civilized world has never before known for wickedness and inhumanity, not only without justification, but without even the pretext of provocation, involving our State (thank God! yet, as ever, and to be forever, in plotters' despite, true to the Union), in alarm and affliction, already bringing wretchedness to many a household, of the lessons of our forefathers, obvious, especially, of the lessons of Washington, regardless of the opinions of the great and good men of other times, friends of consi-

tutional liberty, heretofore, in their struggles to secure it, animated by the brightness of our example, we will remain in the Union, and joining heart and hand with the faithful everywhere, extend our treasure and our blood in expiating what our fathers expended their treasure and blood in establishing.

Disarding all mere party promptings as not only unavailing but degrading to the occasion, it is our imperative obligation, as we reverence the dead and love the living, to rally around the Administration—cheering, applauding, aiding them, to the full measure of our ability, in their present mighty efforts to crush the treason. These efforts must succeed. No cause can long be maintained which rests on broken faith and violated pledges. From these we know, the world knows, the rebellion originated. The conspirators who plotted it have, for years, been steadily engaged in the almost fiendish purpose. Oaths—what were they to them? What were they ever to traitors? They served only the better to conceal and work out the intended treason. And, developed, by whom are their armies led? By men, educated, clothed, fed, at the expense of the nation, and owing whatever honest fame they possess to its protection and confidence. And how are they discharging their traitorous task? Deluding still further the mistaken but honest citizens of the South, they, from the first, have lost no occasion to fill their ears with the grossest falsehoods, mingling with them, the very soldiers with whom, or under whose command, they had enlisted in maintaining the honor of our flag—whom they know are as humane as they are gallant and honorable.

A cause so beginning, so maintained, cannot long withstand the rightful authority, and therefore the Government must be upheld, and throughout its entire history, the birth and growth of the nation, the private man ever before enjoyed, and never more fruitful of these blessings than at the very moment when treason raised its unhallowed hands, for the mere sake of individual aggrandizement and power, to destroy it.

What is to be done in such an emergency true men can easily decide. The question, in the language of Henry Clay, in 1850, when anticipating such a catastrophe, admits of "no possible a-vance—the power, the authority, and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard."

Let the voice of Maryland in the coming election speak trumpet-tongued that demoralization and defeat that will, in a few months, rescue us from the direct calamities of the conflict; it will carry dismay to the Rebel leaders, and do as much, if not more, to arrest them in their unholy career than the loss of battles. With great regard, your obedient servant, Washington, Sept. 23, 1861. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Raising the Stars and Stripes.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLAY'S BLISS, Maryland, Sept. 26, 1861.

This event, of peculiar significance, considering time, place, and circumstance, has just occurred at Camp Selkirk, Md., at the encampment of the Jackson Light Infantry, Col. George B. Hall, which regiment forms the advanced guard of the Excelsior Brigade.

The day was particularly auspicious, bright, and beautiful. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, invited guests from the surrounding country and from the City of Washington, were present. A tall and stately spar, a few hours before a deluge of the surrounding forest, was elevated to its new and proud position as standard bearer of our venerated national flag. At a signal, up ran the glorious Stars and Stripes, amid the booming of artillery, the wild shouts of the soldiery, the loud hurrahs of the vast concourse of spectators, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and a national salute of thirteen rounds of masonry, while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail to the Chief," &c.; after which three rounds more were fired in honor of the gallant and favorite Commandant, Col. Hall. Then a fervent prayer was offered up to the Almighty Disposer of all events, by the beloved Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Twichell, who subsequently delivered a most eloquent oration, which was listened to with excellent attention. He said there was "nothing new to say, and no need of it; old ideas were good enough. War was an evil, but this not wholly so—old elements are purified by motion. It is a great benefit to have our blood stirred. The impetus of the times will last after peace comes." Passing from these considerations, he warmly eulogized the Irish soldiers, alleging that by their conduct in this great strife they were gloriously earning an indelible title to American citizenship. He concluded by calling on Col. Hall for some remarks. The Colonel responded in a brief and stirring speech, and, in his turn, requested Quarter-Master James W. Howell to express his sentiments. The latter, in a most masterly and dignified manner, yet unassuming, and which he hoped would be, except as a component part of this great confederacy of ironmen. At Baltimore he had seen the mongrel flag hawked about the streets at one cent apiece, which, he trusted, would ere long be the marketable value of the largest species of the kind, even if it were not rendered contemptible by the low and vulgar gratification of the Scum South to whom, he hoped, we could soon again extend a brother's hand and fond embrace.

During the reign of terror in Baltimore he had received unmistakable evidences of the courtesy and genial hospitality of many of its inhabitants, and lamented that such traits should be estranged. After discussing other matters with singular eloquence, he paid a high tribute to the enterprise and courage of the Associated Press of New-York, and individually to the reporters of *The Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, through whom he in Maryland or Washington, although not ten miles distant from the scene of action, receive every evening the accounts of the occurrences of the previous day in our own immediate vicinity. Before terminating, the speaker gave a slight allusion to the Irish element of which he was a part, and a dash at the *Frugal* & *Ballad* boys, which elicited round about applause.

The ceremonies of the day concluded by the guests and officers participating in a glorious banquet, something palatable, prepared under the directions of that prince of caterers, Commissary Thompson, when toast and song commemorated the joyous occasion. There were the men of the regiment, company, all had equally an opportunity of enjoying and remembering this happy event. The evening's entertainment terminated in a lively and animated dance upon the greensward.

We must say that we have seen no troops in the service look better or drill more efficiently than this fine regiment. They have already rendered signal service in the capture of the Irish element of which he was a part, and a dash at the *Frugal* & *Ballad* boys, which elicited round about applause.

The ceremonies of the day concluded by the guests and officers participating in a glorious banquet, something palatable, prepared under the directions of that prince of caterers, Commissary Thompson, when toast and song commemorated the joyous occasion. There were the men of the regiment, company, all had equally an opportunity of enjoying and remembering this happy event. The evening's entertainment terminated in a lively and animated dance upon the greensward.

We must say that we have seen no troops in the service look better or drill more efficiently than this fine regiment. They have already rendered signal service in the capture of the Irish element of which he was a part, and a dash at the *Frugal* & *Ballad* boys, which elicited round about applause.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Coming Winter—Manufacturing Activity—The Public Feeling—Sundries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1861.

The pauperism of a great city has always been a variable quantity, fluctuating between Summer and Winter, and times either flush or dull. A crisis of any kind affects it immediately and very perceptibly. Indeed it is held by some observers that the real intensity of a crisis is to be measured by the increase of pauperism beyond its usual average. Under any aspect of business, the approach of Winter drives an army of the sick, the helpless, and the indigent, to hybernate in the Almshouse. It is when Winter and a crisis occur simultaneously, that the figures are worth examining. In the city of New-York in 1831, there was 1 pauper in 123 persons; in 1841, 1 in 39; in 1855, 1 in 34; and in 1857, 1 in only 17. These are the figures given by the Association for the Relief of the Poor in New-York. It was the crisis of 1857 which so greatly increased the pauperism of that year over all others. The present one

must be operating severely in the same way with you, as it is operating with us. This time last year our great Blockley Almshouse contained 2,376 paupers. It now contains 2,675, an increase of 299, or 12 1/2 per cent. Within two weeks 174 were admitted, and there were 12 births. This increase of 299 is above the usual average. Whether it may be, it is the consequence of the general stagnation of business; not that paupers pursue any, but because, so long as they keep away from the Almshouse, they live upon the contributions of those who do. A crisis takes away business from those who are at once industrious and humane, and being no longer able to be charitable, the beneficiaries are compelled to find refuge in the Almshouse. As it thus deprives the general community of ability to help others who are poorer than themselves, so may the relative intensity of a crisis be ascertained. On this score, I do not think the coming Winter is to be as suffering a cue as the people of all the great cities apprehended three months ago. One most important feature of the present stagnation, in mitigation of the common anxiety, has not been present in any crisis since 1812—the profitable employment of at least 500,000 men either in or about the army. This fact unquestionably breaks the force of the crisis, so far as the question of pauperism is concerned. If the helpless crowd into the Almshouse, our streets are proportionately cleared of beggars. I have seen times when we were far more urgently beset with them than now. One meets with them occasionally, but the divine promise gives them up to us. Doubtless there is a secret and patient suffering of which no one knows but they who endure it; but, above board, there is no disheartening future for the masses.

There is prodigious manufacturing activity visible in many places among us. Nearly 5,000 persons are employed at making clothing for the army, while almost every wheel mill is running full-handed in producing material for these people to work up. The number employed in making tents is considerable. As to soldiers and harness-makers, they have more than they can do, and are obliged to give out quantities of work in the neighboring towns. In one concern alone, 1,500 persons are employed, about 400 of whom are shoemakers. Multitudes of women are employed in factories making trimmings and other army goods. It is the same thing with the hat-makers in producing army hats. The stocking weavers have recently gone to work in large numbers. Ship and boat building is active in various yards. At one establishment, 150 army wagons are turned out every week, and nearly 2,000 have already been furnished. The great saw and edge-tool manufacturers are working in full force on swords, sabres and bayonets. The large cavalry force to be assembled has created a demand for vast numbers of bits and other light iron work. Hundreds of men are engaged in making rifles and altering old muskets. In fact, the manufacturing activity now going on here has in many branches never been exceeded. At the Navy-Yard, nearly 2,000 men are employed, and more would be taken on if it were large enough. Efforts are making to obtain adjoining ground for enlargement. All this manufacturing impetus is derived from Government wants. Thus, even war has its compensations. No community can suffer while such numbers are profitably employed.

It is difficult to say with precision how the public pulse beats, to-day at least, on the present picture of affairs. As in all former times like these, we go up or down from day to day, mere creatures of the telegraph. It is continually either making or breaking us. But the public heart feels no discouragement, and outside of the unemployed men there is a courageous quietness that cannot be disturbed. What better evidence of this could be afforded than the popular rush of the little capitalists to lend their money to the Government? I know that every one of us is anxious to see the war terminated, but few desire it ended except by the suppression of the rebellion. If success exhilarates us, it is not just as natural that reverse should fill us with gloom. There are all sorts of opinions entertained among us. As to the events in Missouri, they are made of unnecessary importance. All that is transpiring there is a mere side issue. The heart of the Rebellion is not there—Missouri is merely one of its extremities, and the great issue is to be decided elsewhere, where the heart, the focus is situated. As to the conduct of Fremont, we must give the man time and not condemn him with such headlong precipitancy. This eagerness to condemn men in high position, who of necessity are compelled to withhold an instant explanation, is one of our most imprudent propensities.

Our Agricultural Fairs in the neighboring counties are being attended by crowds nearly as large as in other days. The farmers have no reason to complain, but many to rejoice. Their last staple, the corn crop, is now safe beyond drought, the late copious rains having made it a fixed fact, and from no quarter is there heard complaint of its being a poor one.

Various companies and societies are investing their spare funds in the 7-30 loan, and clubs of workmen are being formed, who will add a day's wages in the week for a similar object. With holders of stocks there is a great desire to change out into the loan, but low prices prevent their doing as they wish. The moneyed men do not go into it as they ought to.

Some of our cotton factories are working only half time, for want of the staple. There is stated by those who ought to know that quantities of India cotton will be coming in before long. That experimental are planted up the river a few months ago, is flourishing as well as could be expected, but the season is believed to be too short.

The pressure on our Volunteer Refreshment Saloon has compelled an extension to double the original capacity. Rooms for soldiers temporarily sick have been added. The force of ladies waiting gratuitously on the troops has been greatly increased, and within a month past they have had their hands fuller than ever. Though no public notice has been made of troops passing through our city, yet these facts will give some idea of the large force which has arrived and departed.

FROM UTAH.